in the international market is, therefore, derived in purchases under term contracts also. The impact of the fall in prices would,therefore result in savings of foreign exchange against purchases made during this period. However, the international market in crude oil and petroleum products is very volatils and is subject to wide fluctuations. Although the prices are currently low, this may be a short term seasonal phenomena.

(c) The quantum of crude and petroleum products likely to be imported dring 1990-91 has not yet been finalised.

Report on the Mahabir colliery disaster

*13. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1464 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th March, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the H.B. Ghosh Committee has since submitted its report on the Mahabir Colliery disaster which took place on the 12th November, 1989; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) and (b) The H.B. Ghosh Committee has submitted its report in regard to the accident on 13-11-89 due to inrush of water in Mahabir Colliery. Narainkuri Seam was being worked below old unapproachable and water-logged workings of Nega Seam. Blasting operations were being conducted at the working face of No. 40 Dip. At about 4.30 AM, six shots were fired at this face and after waiting for about five minutes, when the shot firing gang was making arrangements to fire the second round of shots, there was an inrush of water from an abandoned shaft connected to overlying Nega Seam flooding the dip side workings. Out of 221 persons working in Narainkuri seam, all but 71 persons could come out through the working shaft before it became unusable due to rise in water level. The trapped persons took shelter in the rise sideworkeo workings and telephohnic communication with them was established. By 9.00 AM on 13.11.89, collection of resources to pump the water out and drill a rescue bore hole were started. Actual evacuation of trapped miners by a capsule through a bore hole was started at 2.45 AM on 16.11.89. All the 65 survivors were rescued alive by 8.45 AM on 16.11.89. The remaining six persons died due to drowning and dead bodies of two persons were recovered on 12.12.89, three on 19.12.89 and the last dead body was recovered on 23.12.89. The Committee have stated that it "appreciates the speed with which resources were collected and put to best use. It is an unique instance in world mining history."

The Ghosh Committee has observed that "what really went wrong with the system to cause the accident of this nature is not easy to explain in a few words. It seems to be a tragically simple story of combination of errors and

mis-judgements, individually not of great consequence, but together they lead to apathy and hence carelessness".

The Committee has made several recommendations such as, advance preparation of production districts, identification of mines vulnerable to major disasters like inundation, placing management of vulnerable mines under the charge of officers of proven competence, giving copies of important communications from D.G.M.S. relating to safety to the members of Pit Safety Committees, strengthening of Internal Safety Organisation, maintenance of correct survey plans etc. The recommendations of this Committee have been sent by Coal India Limited to all its subsidiaries for establishing system for implementing these recommendations.

Ministry of Labour too have appointed a Court of Inquiry under sub-section 1 of Section 24 of the Mines Act 1952 to hold formal enquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident in Mahabir Colliery.

नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य

***14. डा० अबरार अहमद खान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1990 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए नसबंदी आपरेशनों के राज्यवार निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या थे और इस संबंध में वास्तविक उपलब्धियां क्या रहीं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या परिवार नियोजन के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई नए तरीके तैयार किये गए हैं; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम पर कुल बजट राशि का कितना प्रतिशत खर्च किया गया है और इस मद पर राजस्थान में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रशीद मसूद) : (क) से (घ) राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार 1989-90 के लिए निर्धारित किए गए राज्यवार नसबंदी लक्ष्यों तथा अब तक सूचित की गई उपलब्धियों का विवरण संलग्न उपाबंध में दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिये)

परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संपूर्ण कार्यनीति की विशेष तौर से आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में समीक्षा की जा रही है।

गर्भ निरोधन के कुछ नए तरीकों, जैसे सब-डर्मल इम्प्लाण्ट, योनि रिंग और गर्भपात गोली और क्रीमें तथा वैक्सीनें परीक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

1985-86 से 1989-90 तक के पांच वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष के वार्षिक योजना व्यय/परिव्यय पर आधारित कुल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के व्यय/परिव्यय की तुलना में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के व्यय/परिव्यय की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 1.4, 1.4, 1.4, 1.3 और 1.1 है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पांच वर्षों के लिए राजस्थान में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 119.86 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय का अनन्तिम रूप से अनुमान लगाया गया है।